Mr. Howard remarked that no Hymenopterous parasites of *Termes* were known, unless *Caratomus* should prove such.

Mr. Schwarz said he had seen *Caratomus* only on the walls of the Department of Agriculture where there are *Termes*.

September 6, 1888.

Seven members present. President Schwarz in the chair.

The following paper was read by the Secretary:

Notes on Coleoptera of Peekskill, N. Y., for 1887.

By John D. Sherman, Jr.

Helops æreus and *micans*, the former in the greater numbers, occur together under stones at the bases of trees.

Haltica ignita is common on the leaves of *Kalmia* early in May. *Prionochæta opaca* is common both in carrion and fungi.

I found some sixty or seventy specimens of *Pityophthorus querciperda* under bark of a felled oak tree.

Xantholinus fulgidus was found among rubbish, such as dried sticks, ashes of a bonfire, old leaves and soil, late in April and early in May; about 35 specimens.

Throughout April *Oxytelus rugosus* is very common under small stones in the garden, some 30 having been found under each stone. The beetle also flies about on warm afternoons.

Oxyomus porcatus and *Rhyssemus scaber* also fly around heaps of rubbish on warm afternoons in the early part of May.

A pair of *Hister planipes* was found in an ants' nest under a stone on April 21.

Coptocycla aurichalcea frequents the flowers of *Ranunculus*, with which it closely assimilates in color.

Prasocuris varipes is also found on *Ranunculus* in the latter part of May.

Valgus canaliculatus flies on warm days in May, and is also found in the dirt under bark of old stumps.

On May 7, a chilly, showery day, nearly 160 specimens of *Megilla maculata* were found huddled together under one stone.

Aphodius fossor was quite common in May and June.

Diabrotica vittata, *D. 12-punctata*, and *Bolboceras lazarus*, one specimen each, and several specimens of *Aphodius stercorosus* were attracted by a light at night July 15.

Pseudebæus oblitus was common in the latter part of May amongst the lichens on rocks.

Otiorhynchus ovatus was common in July, as usual, on fences, old wood, around houses, etc.

Disonycha limbicollis, 30 specimens, *Limonius auripilis*, 8 specimens, and *Lixus concavus*, 8 specimens, were found on June 8 and 13 on a species of *Rumex*.

Batyle suturalis and *Centrinus scutellum-album* are common on Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*); the latter species and *Rhipiphorus dimidiatus* and *cruentatus* occur on *Nepeta cataria*.

The flowers of *Viburnum prunifolium* yield *Molorchus*, *Sericosomus*, *Agriotes*, *Attalus scincetus*, *Anaspis flavipennis*, and species of many other genera.

Mr. Smith, referring to the note on *Helops*, said that he had never found them except under the bark of trees. *Valgus* he has found very local on Long Island; a single patch of woods only yielding any number of specimens. He described their location in the stumps of trees, and the season at which they were found.

Mr. Schwarz said that his experience agreed with that of Mr. Sherman regarding *Helops;* he has found them under stones near the base of trees. He added that it is strange that no one has succeeded in finding the larva of *Helops* in our country, common as it must be.

Mr. Schwarz read the following:

Notes on the Food Habits of some North American Scolytidæ and their Coleopterous Enemies.

By E. A. Schwarz.

Pityophthorus concentralis Eichhoff, originally described from Cuba, must be added to our fauna, since it occurs abundantly throughout the semi-tropical region of Florida on the Poison wood (*Rhus metopium.*) It is closely allied to *P. consimilis*, but at once distinguished by the sharply raised concentric lines on the anterior part of the thorax. Its work may be briefly described as follows: By the co-operation of several parent beetles a large central chamber of irregular outline is excavated under the thin bark of the trunk or larger branches of the tree. Several (from two to five), more or less, undulating primary galleries, of not great length, radiate from this chamber, and the eggs are deposited singly in little indentations either on one side or on both sides of these galleries during the process of excavation. The larval galleries are short, either diverging in the usual way or frequently intersecting each other, or even reverting to the central chamber. The pupal chamber is not sunk into the wood.

In the middle of June, 1887, I found on Mr. Hubbard's Prairie Farm, near Hawk Creek, Volusia Co., Fla., a prostrate tree of Black Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), which had been felled in October the previous year. Upon beating the branches into my umbrella I found numerous specimens of two Scolytids, *Pityophthorus pulicarius* and another species of the same